

**INTERLANGUAGE PRAGMATICS OF REQUEST BY IFL
(INDONESIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) LEARNERS**

THESIS

Submitted to

Post-Graduate Program of Language Study of Muhammadiyah University of
Surakarta as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Master Degree
of Language Study of English



Written By:

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**POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM OF LANGUAGE STUDY
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2016**

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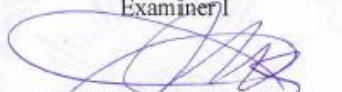
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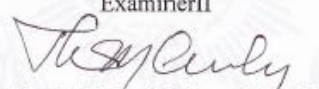
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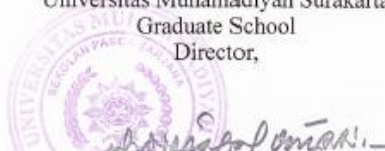

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The Director of Graduate Program of Muhammadiyah University.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

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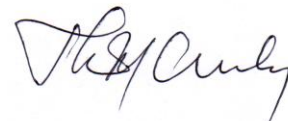
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PRONOUNCEMENT

I hereby certify that I write this thesis entitled “Interlanguage Pragmatics of Request by IFL (Indonesian as a Foreign Language) Learners”. It is not plagiarism or made by others..Anything related to other’s work is written in quotation. The source of which is listed on the bibliography.

If the pronouncement proves incorrect, I am ready to accept any academic punishment, including the withdrawal of my academic degree.

Surakarta, January 8th 2016



Ratih Asti Supriyanto

MOTTO

خير الناس أنفعهم للناس

“The best human is the useful human (HR Ahmad)”

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis for:

God Allah SWT

Prophet Muhammad SAW

My father (Agus Supriyanto), and my mother (Siti Khotijah), who always give me support both in spirit or finance, my sister (Risti Dian Supriyanto), and my little brother (M.T RasyidSupriyanto). I love you all.

My lecturers.

My friends and classmates.

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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect, and this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. And the writer pleases to accept more suggestion and contribution from the reader for the improvement of the thesis.

Surakarta,

Ratih Asti Supriyanto

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

DCT	: Discourse Completion Tasks
EFL	: English as Foreign Language
IFL	: Indonesian as Foreign Language
NS	: Native Speaker
NSI	: Native Speaker of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study is an interlanguage pragmatics study on IFL (Indonesian as a Foreign Language) learners in expressing request strategies. This study was conducted to analyze the request strategies used by IFL learners and NSI (Native Speaker of Indonesia), then to find the differences of them by using qualitative approach. This study also was conducted to analyze the politeness strategies used in requests by IFL learners and NSI. Subjects of this study are fifteen IFL learners and fifteen NSI. Data for this study is elicited from the respondents through the Discourse Completion Task (DCT) which consisted of nine situations with different levels of status. The respondents in each group are asked to write the expression of requests to complete the DCT. Their responses are collected to be analyzed based on the 8-level Trosborg's categories, and then also to be analyzed based on the politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson.

The findings of the study show that most of the respondents from the first group (IFL learners) utilized Conventionally Indirect (hearer-oriented condition) in the form of ability/willingness/ permission, followed by Direct request in the form of imperatives, Combination Strategies, and Conventionally Indirect (speaker-based condition) in the form of needs/demands. But, the second group (NSI) mostly requested by using Direct request in the form of performative and imperative, followed by Conventionally Indirect (hearer-oriented condition) in the form of ability/willingness/ permission. It is also found that most of two of group participants used combination strategies of politeness in their requests.

Key words: interlanguage pragmatic, request strategies, politeness strategies

INTERLANGUAGE PRAGMATICS OF REQUEST BY IFL (INDONESIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) LEARNERS

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan studi pragmatik antarbahasa pada pembelajar IFL (Indonesia sebagai Bahasa Asing) dalam mengekspresikan strategi permintaan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis strategi permintaan digunakan oleh peserta didik IFL dan NSI (asli Speaker dari Indonesia), kemudian untuk mencari perbedaan antara kedua kelompok tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk menganalisis strategi kesantunan yang digunakan dalam permintaan oleh peserta didik IFL dan NSI. Subjek penelitian ini adalah lima belas pelajar IFL dan lima belas NSI. Data untuk penelitian ini diambil dari responden melalui Wacana Penyelesaian Tugas (DCT) yang terdiri dari sembilan situasi dengan berbagai tingkat status. Responden dalam setiap kelompok diminta untuk menulis ekspresi permintaan untuk menyelesaikan DCT. Tanggapan mereka dikumpulkan untuk dianalisis berdasarkan 8-tingkat kategori dari Trosborg, dan kemudian juga akan dianalisis berdasarkan strategi kesantunan dari Brown dan Levinson.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden dari kelompok pertama (Pembelajar IFL) memanfaatkan permintaan secara tidak langsung (diorientasikan pada kondisi pendengar), yaitu strategi kemampuan / kemauan / izin, diikuti dengan permintaan langsung dalam bentuk imperatif, Strategi Kombinasi, dan permintaan secara tidak langsung (diorientasikan pada kondisi pembicara) dalam bentuk kebutuhan / tuntutan. Tapi, kelompok kedua (NSI) kebanyakan melakukan permintaan dengan menggunakan permintaan langsung dalam bentuk performatif dan imperatif, diikuti oleh permintaan secara tidak langsung (diorientasikan pada kondisi pendengar) yaitu strategi kemampuan / kemauan / izin. Dalam penelitian ini juga ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar dari kedua kelompok peserta menggunakan strategi kombinasi kesantunan dalam permintaan mereka.

Kata Kunci: pragmatik antarbahasa, strategi permintaan, strategi kesantunan